

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1895.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for

LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the Uniter Press and New York Associated Paiss is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Their Second Dose.

On the merits of the State canvass, the Republicans are bound to be beaten this fall in New York. When the liquor question was up in 1888 they were beaten on it, although the Democratic ticket was staggering under the load of the second CLEVELAND candidacy. How can they hope for a different result this year?

A live and telling national excitement in their favor, strong enough to cause voters to leave State questions out of consideration, and to feel the necessity of voting as national partisans, might carry them through; but that does not seem to be present in a sufficient degree of helpfulness. Without it the Republicans are doomed, and WARNER MILLER, the indomitable, is destined to find as his companions outside the breastworks, his full party organization. Contented MILLER! Raging PLATT!

The Close of the Campaign in Brooklyn.

In some respects the political campaign in Brooklyn this fall has been more interesting than the election contest here. There is a Mayor to be chosen over there, and party strength in Brooklyn is more evenly balanced than in New York.

Unless the leaders are very far out of the way in their information and inferences, the prospect of the election of Mr. EDWARD M. GROUT as Mayor is very good indeed. Mr. GROUT has made a most active canvass, speaking every evening, and on many days several times in the course of an evening; and apparently he has won friends wher ever he has been heard.

His sole danger lies in the fact that the SHEPARD organization has another RICH-MOND in the field in the person of their chief. But Mr. ShePARD cannot possibly be elected, and every intelligent person among his followers knows it. His only function in the struggle is to imperil the success of the regular Democratic candidate, and help the Republican nominee, Mr. WURSTER.

There might be some apology or excuse for doing this if Mr. GROUT was a bad man. But Mr. GROUT is in fact a man of high character, marked individuality and ability, and as estimable and blameless in his life as any member of the SHEPARD organization. His personal fitness for the Mayoralty has not been seriously doubted or denied by anybody; but the SHEPARD organization profess to believe that some mysterious principle demands that they should help to defeat him because he was put forward as a candidate by the older and larger organization of Democrats in Kings county, instead of being first named by themselves.

Surely this is a poor and weak reason for trying to compass the overthrow of a Democrat who, if chosen Mayor, will surely give the city of Brooklyn a better government than it would enjoy under the rule of Mayor SCHIEREN'S Fire Commissioner.

Democrats of Brooklyn: Don't throw away your votes and promote the election of a Republican nonentity by voting for Ep-WARD M. SHEPARD; but vote early, and Vote for EDWARD M. GROUT!

Maryland Too.

Mr. CLEVELAND has cut out for himself new and imperative obligation. He has just taken a hand in the Democratic can vass of New York, one of the conspicuous seats of CLEVELAND anti-Democracy, by writing a letter declaring for the Democratic ticket. At the same time it is announced that Secretary Carlisle will vot for HARDIN, Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky, another State where the Cuckoos have been waging war on the Demo

Let's have fair play all around. Let Mr CLEVELAND also remove all doubt of his loyalty to the party ticket in the State of Maryland, where the Democratic organiza tion, under the leadership of Senator Gor-MAN, is harassed by the Cuckoos with freshened bitterness, and where, in conse quence, Democratic ascendancy is threat ened. Mr. CLEVELAND may have for Mr GORMAN the feelings of animosity entertained often by one who knows himself to be under great obligations; but that is a secondary matter. Whether he likes Mr GORMAN or not, the Democratic ticket in Maryland, a Southern State, is in danger, and it behoves the President to do what lies in his power to elect it.

Again the Landvogt.

The scandals and abuses of DAMSEN'S ad ministration of the Sheriff's office, so far from decreasing as his tenure runs on, multiply and increase, demanding impera tively the official intervention of Governor MORTON, for the removal of the indicted and delinquent Landvogt.

Such summary removal of DAMSEN cannot well be made before election day, but we are credibly informed that formal charges are being prepared against DAMSEN by a committee of responsible and public-spirited citizens, not connected with either the Fifty or the former Seventy; and these charges will be submitted to Governor MORTON within a few hours after the polls close on

On Thursday last, at noon, the October Grand Jury of this county (Damsen is al ready under indictment by a former Grand Jury, and his demurrer having been overruled by Judge FITZGERALD, he is now awaiting trial) submitted to Judge Allison a presentment concerning the condition and management of Ludlow street jail, from which, from time to time, incarcerated persons escape under Damsen's maladministration. A part of the presentment was in these words:

"In regard to the common jail of the city and count of New York, known as the Ludlow street jail, with-out going into details, it can be said that the sanitary condition of the prison is a disgrace to the county. The entire building, including the cells, should t freshly painted: the windows and locks now are unsafe for the prison. There are many more suggestions that might be made."

A few hours after the submission of this report by the Grand Jury, the Warden of the Ludlow street jail, the sanitary condition of which is " a disgrace to the county," and the windows and locks of which are un safe, went out on a reform campaigning tour in the interest of one of the tickets which his employer, DAMSEN says he is supporting. We refer to JAMES P. ARCHI BALD, the reform Warden, who, under DAMSEN'S administration, succeeded another reform Warden, RAABE by name. the ability of the ram to accomplish much It was under HAABE's rule that the in battle, give under exceptional circum-

three prisoners KILLORAN, RUSSELL, and ALLEN made their escape on July 4 to parts unknown to every one else since. ARCHI-BALD, after leaving the jail on his stumping tour on Thursday night, came in contact with a large amount of distilled whiskey, such as can be procured on the Eighth avenue at all those hours of the day and night during which, under the existing Excise law, liquid beverages may be sold. Later in the evening, the reform Warden of the reform Sheriff was transported in a patrol wagon from a Seventh avenue saloon to the Thirtieth street police station, and no questions asked, in a limp, dishevelled, prone, and prostrate condition, on a charge of intoxication. Whether or no, the presentment of the Grand Jury, earlier in the day, had anything to do with the Warden's plight is not clear. He may, when overtaken by the whiskey, have been on a mission of consultation with some sanitary plumbers; he may have been overpowered by the Monongahela fluid while negotiating with sundry locksmiths. But whatever the true reason, the cause soon followed the effect, and DAMSEN, the perpetrator in an official capacity of ARCHI-BALD, made his appearance excitedly at the Thirtieth street station to see what had happened to his Warden, and what number of escapes, if any, there had been from Ludlow street jail during the afternoon and evening of Thursday.

No coherent account of his charges could be procured from ARCHIBALD, and the most rigid questioning by DAMSEN, in Platt Deutsch, failed to elicit from the muddled reformer any positive assurances that either KILLORAN, ALLEN, or RUSSELL had been

caught on the Eighth avenue. It is undeniably true that Sheriff DAMSEN did not furnish, under his own hand or seal, the intoxicating beverage which floored Warden ARCHIBALD. DAMSEN is a beer drinker, not a whiskey drinker, and if ARCHIBALD followed the same sage regimen, he might it is true, fall asleep from time to time during business hours, but he would not require the escort of a patrol wagon from place to place.

The scandals and abuses of the Sheriff's office are due, first, to the ludicrous incompetency of the Sheriff, which the people of New York in part condoned by electing him in November last; and secondly, to violations of law which could only be condoned by a Governor, who should refuse to remove this delinquent from office, or by a trial jury to convict him after adequate evidence of his guilt was furnished. The first Warden of Ludlow street jail under DAMSEN was a barber. That was RAABE. The second was paper hanger. That is ARCHIBALD. RAABE was appointed because the "place" was demanded by the insatiate patron-

age hunters of the German-Reform organization, se called. He proved incompetent; he was removed; he has been indicted, and is awaiting trial along with his chief, the Sheriff. ARCHIBALD, the paper banger and professional labor agitator, was appointed in part fulfilment of one of the most monstrous and odious "deals" ever known in this town. We have already told about this episode, but in the light of ARCHIBALD's recent arrest it is proper that it should be told again. Under instructions from Judge LACOMBE,

the Federal Grand Jury found a present ment against DAMSEN for permitting the three Federal prisoners to escape from his custody in July, but did not criminally indict him, the Federal statutes making no provision for a case of this kind. Then the Grand Jury of this county took the case in hand: the District Attorney made an investigation, and wished to lay the facts before the Grand Jury. Recorder JOHN W. GOFF was presiding in Part I., and one of the duties devolving upon him there by law, was the instruction of the Grand Jury as to their jurisdiction and authority in such a case. Damsen, with audacious effrontery not uncommon among those who evade or are mentally incapable of comprehending the laws of the land, called on GoFF in the public court room, before the charge to the rand Jury had been made interview, and some hours later ARCHI BALD was appointed to the office of War den of Ludlow street jail at a salary of \$3,000. THE SUN exposed, next day, this transaction, and there is good reason to suppose that, had THE SUN not done so, the criminal case against DAMSEN would not have reached the Grand Jury, or would have reached it under such conditions and instructions as would have precluded an indictment. But the District Attorney went shead with his duty, and the Grand Jury

Now, the successor of RAABE the barber, ARCHIBALD the paper hanger, is carousing about town, while the jail over which he is supposed officially to preside is, as the Octo ber Grand Jury declares, "a disgrace to the town." There are no two ways about it DAMSEN should go! He is totally unfit to be Sheriff of New York, or to have the official designation of those who should serve the city in the Sheriff's office. Instead of employing some competent and sober person who, from past experience with criminals and their custody, knows something of jail management, he has selected in turn as Warden two incompetents. He should not be allowed to select a third.

made an investigation, with the result tha

DAMSEN was indicted.

Our Novel Craft Katabdin. The noteworthy fact about this harbor de

fence ram that had her speed trial on Thursday is that she is the pioneer of her type, the first vessel built to do battle wholly with her armored prow.

The ram bow is familiar, of course, as one feature of war ships whose main reliance for aggressive work is their batteries; and sometimes it is so much emphasized as to become a most formidable weapon. There may also be ships converted into rams, like the Polyphemus of the British navy; but the Katahdin is an armorelad solely designed for ramming, her quartet of 6-pounders being merely for defence against torpedd boats. She is a novelty, and she is American in design.

As to the real value of such ships there is a difference of opinion among experts. Admiral AMMEN, whose plans have been followed in the Katahdin, has declared that five such vessels, costing much less than two battle ships, and maintained at the cost of one battle ship, "would be able to patrol our coast in the face of any naval force that might be sent against us." Commander ROCKWELL has also declared that for our coast defence "the best, surest, and most deadly instrument that we can use or rely upon in a sudden emergency must be the naval ram." Admiral COLOMB and Sir GEORGE ELLIOT are among the advocates of the ram, the latter saying that he expected that hereafter "rams and not guns will become the main source of victory." Admiral MEADE ranks vessels like the Katahdin as next in value to battle ships.

On the other hand, some experts distrust

stances. It will be exposed to the danger of being pierced by heavy projectiles and especially by torpedoes before it can deliver its blow. W. LAIRD CLOWES, a prominent opponent of the ram, holds that it is not dangerous to the vessel attacked, even if of inferior speed, when there is plenty of sea room, and that it is always dangerous to the ramming ship as well as to its enemy in narrow waters. Hence he would employ as rams only vessels of such value as could be easily sacrificed, especially as for ramming purposes a

little vessel is as good as a big one. The argument for the ram rests on the actual and often terrible experiences of battle and of accidents. The sinking of TEGETHOFF's flagship, the Re d'Italia, by ramming, was one of the most memorable facts in the combat of Lissa. FARRA-GUT's attack on the Tennessee was a case of ramming. The accidental sinking of the German armorelad Grosser Kurfürst by the König Wilhelm, and, recently, of the battle ship Victoria by the Camperdown, are instances of the tremendous power of the ram. But apart from these and other experiences of war vessels there are scores of collisions in the commercial marine that tell the same story, like the Elbe, sunk by the Crathie.

Nevertheless, Mr. CLOWES, summing up seventy-four cases of attempted ramming in modern naval warfare, found that in only forty-two was any damage done to either ship. Of thirty-two vessels under steam with sea room, twenty-six were not injured at all, and five were slightly and one seriously damaged, even that one not. being sunk. Of thirty-two under steam in narrow waters, nine were not hurt, nine were sunk, two disabled, three seriously and nine slightly damaged. Of ten vessels either at anchor or unmanageable, four were sunk and five more or less damaged. Finally, in the seventy four cases the ship attempting to ram was in fifty-six instances not injured, in thirteen slightly and in three seriously damaged, in one case disabled, and in only one case sunk.

These statistics admit that, in narrow waters, the ram is effective, and also that serious injuries to the ramming vessel have been very few; and injury should be still rarer where, as with the Katahdin, the ramming vessel is specially constructed for that purpose. As to her danger from the guns and the torpedoes of her adversary, Commander HARRINGTON has said that if the of twelve good men and true, who should fail | ram can be protected and can have speed enough to reach the artillery ship with out being stopped, or having her headway checked, she must vanquish her foe.

In the Katahdin we have a vessel 2.183 tons displacement. She is not quite 251 feet long, with a breadth exceeding 43 feet and a mean draught of 15. That she is strongly constructed, especially at the bow, where she has a solid steel ram need hardly be said. Turtle back in shape her sides are plated with 6-inch armo at the thickest, and by the admission of water into her compartments she can be partially submerged. Thus she has a double source of reliance against the guns of an enemy in her covering of armor and her curved shape, which tends to make a hos tile shot glance. Although she was au thorized more than half a dozen years ago no steps have been taken to build another vessel like her in our navy. Yet she is a welcome factor in the defence of our coast.

They Will Not Submit.

If anything said or resolved at the meeting of the Half Century plant in the Cooper Union can soften the hearts of a stiff-necked generation, this is the saying and resolution "Resolved, First, that a return to power on the par of Tammany Hall would involve a degree of more degradation to which self-respecting citizens cannot

and will not submit." There are no more self-respecting, we might say, no more self-esteeming citizens than the Fifty Saviors of Society. If Tammany comes to its own again, they and all the Vice-Presidents of the Cooper Union meeting say they will not submit. This does not mean that they will organize an armed insurrection. They are too conserva tive and there are too many good lawyers among them for that; and besides some of them have considerable property here which they would not care to have confiscated. There are some good martialists among them, Gen. ANSON G. McCook of Ohio, for example, and Gen. HORACE POR-TER and Gen. CARL SCHURZ and Gen. JAMES M. VARNUM and Col. ROBERT GRIER MON-ROE and Commodore S. NICHOLSON KANE and Generalissimo THEODORE ROOSEVELT; but we don't believe they mean war. They will emigrate from New York in case Tammany returns to power. They will go into voluntary exile like a set of fine old Greek

ligarchs, overwhelmed by democracy. It is terrible, but the people must rule, and there are somewhat more than fifty of the people. Must we then say farewell to the wit and brilliance of JOE CHOATE, to the wisdom and the force of ABE HEWITT, to the legal eloquence of JAMES C. CARTER! Will anybody eat public dinners after HoB-ACE RUSSELL and HORACE PORTER and the international DEPEW have forsaken the town? Will there be any more money to be had if PIERPONT MORGAN and CORNELIUS VANDERBILT and DARIUS OGDEN MILLS and JOHN CROSBY BROWN and RUSSELL SAGE move away? Who will care for pure politics at the Union League if CORNELIUS N. Bliss hies to some more fortunate town? What is the law going to do if BRISTOW and WAGER SWAYNE depart? What will become of the Yale alumni if HENRY E. HOWLAND takes up his stakes, and if Columbia is orphaned of her distinguished and handsome head, SETH LOW! BROOK-FIELD and SAM THOMAS were on the list of Vice-Presidents. If they go, STRONG will have to go, too. Anti-Tammany movements will cease if GRACE and FAIRCHILD leave. And what but woe would remain in German-American politics if Herr OTTEN-DORFER refused to stay here? What would become of reform if WHEELER H. PECKHAM

and EVERETT P. WHEELER deserted it? We entreat all these gentlemen and their associates, as Vice-Presidents of the Half Century Club, to remain even if Tammany wins. And, on the whole, we think the will stay. New York has been a pretty good place for them, even under Tammany rule; and they have done pretty well in it,

The New Judges in the Second District.

For judicial purposes the State of New York is divided into eight districts. The First Judicial district consists of the city and county of New York. The Second Judicial district comprises the rest of the southcastern part of the State and includes the counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Rockland, Orange, Dutchess, Put nam, and Westchester. As most of the business is done in Brooklyn, it is best known to lawyers as the Brooklyn district.

The new Constitution provides for the election this autumn of three additional Justices of the Supreme Court in the Sec-

ond district. The names of those Judges

will be found in this list: JOSIAR T. MAREAN of Brooklyn. MARTIN J. KEOGH of Westchester. JAMES W. COVERT of Queens county. HUGO HIRSH of Brooklyn. WILLIAM D. DICKEY of Orange county.

WILMOT M. SMITH of Suffolk county. The first three candidates are Democrats The second three are Republicans. As there are no other nominations, the three new Supreme Court Justices are certain to be chosen from this group.

There is no one of these candidates who is not entitled to be regarded as a fairly able man. The Democratic judiciary ticket, however, is particularly strong. Mr. Josian T. MARKAN is one of the leaders of the Kings county bar, and one of the best equity lawyers in the State. Mr. KEOGH Westchester holds a foremost place in the profession in his own county, and is well known in this city as a brilliant advocate and sagacious adviser. Mr. COVERT's public services in Congress in the last few years are familiar to all, and his ability in the trial of cases has long made him a prominent figure in the courts in Queens county, where

he has chiefly practised. These gentlemen are worthy of the support of independent voters whose only wish is to put lawyers of high character and ability upon the bench. Of course, they will receive the votes of every elector in the Second district who is really a Democrat.

Deacon Hackett and Cassiopeia.

If you can succeed in squeezing your way through the crowds of patriots who are piled in many strata in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, still hoping against hope that the triple-steel bowknot in the silk purse of the Fifty Saviors of Society may yet be untied, do not fail to look at Deacon Utica Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee. It is good to look at him. His hat rests jauntily on the back of his head; he wears it there to ease the pressure upon his brain. His sweet but serious gaze is fixed upon a point in the ceiling. If, in imagination, you lift the hotel, including Mr. PLATT, and throw it into Madison square, you will see that the Descon's gaze is really fixed upon the extreme northeast star in Cassiopeia, the peculiarly bright star known to astronomers as Gammon. All day and all night the Deacon sits abstractedly on his little red leather settee, and gazes through the ceiling of the corridor and of heaven at that twinkling, winkling little star.

Men shake him by the hand. Men pull him by the leg. He never moves. He con tinues to gaze right on with calm, unfail ing eyes. To every question he answers dreamily, "If the Republicans get out their vote, they will win." "How are things looking in Oneida, HACKETT?" asks Mr. PLATT, looking up from the Goo Goo leaflet which some miscreant has dropped into his overcoat pocket. "If the Republicans get out their vote, they will win," replies the star-gazer. "Say, young feller, w'at does youze jays tink we lives on in de Fourt' Snowballs?" violently inquires the Hon CHUB BATTSY. "If the Republicans get out their vote, they will win." "Well, how does it look, Deacon?" inquires the gigantic ABE GRUBER. "If the Republicans get out their vote, they will win," answers the Hon. UTICA HACKETT, his eyes hitched to the star.

The Hon. UTICA HACKETT is not hypno tized. He is lost in distant thought. The campaign is over, but there he sits on the little red settee, his optics glued, through ceiling and walls, to Gammon Cassiopeia Will they be able to rouse him on Monday night in time to check him through to the Oneida Reservation ? Will he be able to ge out and in his own vote? Go and see him to-day anyhow. It is not often that an astrologer manages a political campaign.

The Right of Secrecy in Voting.

By the amendments to the Constitution adopted last year, secrecy in voting has become a constitutional right of such peras as are entitled to vote in this State.

"All elections by the citizens," says see tion 5 of Article II. of the Constitution. 'except for such town officers as may by law be directed to be otherwise chosen shall be by ballot, or by such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided that secrecy in voting be preserved."

Does the new Blanket Ballot law permi such secrecy?

Certainly it does not, unless the voter i willing to vote for some one whose name is officially printed upon the blanket ballot. If he wants to vote for any one else, he must write the name of that person, and thus furnish the readlest means in the world for identifying the voter by whom

the ballot was cast. Were the paster still allowed in such case, the independent voter could keep his vote secret if he so desired; but without the right to use a paster, he cannot vote for any candidate outside the printed lists, unless he writes that candidate's name on the ballot in the proper place, thus by his own handwriting disclosing his own identity.

The Republican Legislature which passed the Blanket Ballot law, ought to have paid a little more attention to the Constitution which was framed by the Republican Constitutional Convention of 1894.

The Democrats are beginning to look at the plight of the fusionists with grim satisfaction. Tammany was turned out a year ago by inciting a great majority of New York citizen to vote against it. They made no particular account of reform promises or reform probabil itics. They were first and chiefly against Tam many regardless of reasoning to the contrary. The fusionists are now in the box that Tamman was in. There is no use for them to rail furthe at Tammany, or to plead the virtues of Fusion STRONG administration. They're agin it.

In the length of a single block a citizen beheld yesterday two trolley cars, four boys and three girls upon roller skates, six men and as many women riding bicycles, a baby carriage in which a wee thing slept as it was trundled along, lots of two-wheeled and four-wheeled carts, and some people walking, while overhead the Manhattan trains swept north or south every minute or two.

For our country friends, there are here plents of interesting sights, the like of which canno be seen anywhere beyond New York. It is no wonder that, about this time of year, so many o them come among us to look around. Even if their rustic neighbors are unable to believe half the stories which they spin when they get back home, every story may be true as preaching.

How it could have been imagined that the order retiring Gen. SCHOFIELD for age conferred upon him the full pay instead of the retired pay of his grade is difficult to understand. The order was in about the usual perfunctory terms: "Lieut.-Gen. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, having reached th

age entitling him to relief from active military service n accordance with the provisions of law, hereby sed on the retired list of the army, with all the pay and allowances belonging to his rank upon auc

Could anything be plainer? The law prescribes three-fourths of the active pay as the pay upon retirement, and only specific legisla-

tion by Congress could make it otherwise. In the case of Gen. Sherman a special provision in the act of Congress that he should have "full pay" made him an exception to the rule. The language of Secretary Lamont's order is plain enough; but even supposing that it had read that the pay and allowances should be those of the active and not of the retired list, Gen. Scuo-FIELD must surely know that a War Department order could not lawfully give pay above what

Congress prescribes. And yet we find it stated that Gen. SCHOFIELD on applying for his pay in Chicago, thought he night to have active pay under the language of that order, and that Paymaster Canpue had to write to Paymaster-General STANTON about it. Of course the Paymaster-General decided that bree-tourths pay was all that was due.

The Independent County men, who are resecuting what may be called a "lone hand campaign this year, had a meeting at the Cooper Union last night, at which, with volubility and earnestness, the Excise law and some proposed and improbable amendments to it were discussed. These Independent County men supported, last year, the Fusion ticket, at the head of which was the Onio Colonel, WILLIAM LYSONG STRONG. and whatever strength they brought to it is now diverted from the Fusion ticket of this year. Of the seven political organizations which participated in the political round-up of a year ago. against the generally invincible and ever Democratic organization of Tammany Hall, the machine Republicans, the FAIRCHILD or State Democracy, and the Committee of Seventy (now Committee of Fifty) Reformers, are still true to Poll, and are supporting the "deal and dicker" ticket through and through, out and out. These three organizations, minority of the seven, are still in the ring. Of the four others an authentic summary may be thus made: the anti-machine Republicans have become machinists and are shouting lustily for PLATT and LAUTERBACH; the German-Reformers, affrighted by the acts in office of Rooss VELT, have gone over in a body to Tammans Hall; the Shamus O'Brienites, who love personal liberty as dearly as they love an honest dollar, are for Tammany Hall, too; the Good Government men have a ticket of their own in the field, made up in part of Fusion and in part of Good Government candidates, and the In dependent County men, who ratified last night at Cooper Union, have a ticket of their own also, or rather have three candidates in the field, which won't help the Fusionists, who year ago found them a subservient ally in the cause of "overthrowing Tammany."

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.-With all the rumor about Baicz boodle having been dumped into the State, precious little of it has been seen.—Globe-Democraf.

This is the usual case, doubtless, but it isn' often that an anti-BRICE newspaper publishes

King PREMPAH's rejection of JOHN BULL'S ultimatum, requiring him to allow a British Commissioner to stay at his capital, will now be followed by an armed expedition to Coomassi But we are not to imagine that the British will be as lavish of white troops as the French wer in Madagascar. A large force of Houseas under British officers will probably take part in the march to the Ashantee capital, and, indeed, it was a body of these troops that formed the escort of Capt. DONALD STEWART, who presented the ultimatum. Troops also may be gathered at Accra from all along the Gold Coast.

The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce puts forth a memorial address to the national committees of the two great parties, the Democrate and the Republicans:

"Whereas, the coming election involves the discussion of problems which affect the commercial, in-dustrial, and financial affairs of the nation, and is likely to result in extreme partisan agitation which is calculated to unsettle the public mind and conse-quently create want of confidence in the restoration

of business prosperity; and
"Whereas, The commerce of the country has not
yet fully recovered from the effect of a commercial and financial depression caused largely by the agita-tion incident to the last Presidential campaign, and experience has shown that the trade interests of our country are forced into an unsettled condition by the attending excitement of a national political cor ondition is threatened by the campaign o

"Whereas, There seem to be many reasons, from commercial standpoint, which constitute a strong ap-peal for a change of policy in favor of a shorter campaign than has heretofore been customary; therefore "Resolved, By the Cleveland Chamber of Comme

that the time intervening between the Conventions of the two great parties and the election should be short ened to three instead of six months." The idea will not escape any intelligent ob-

server that, if there were no elections at all, the extreme partisan agitation which the Cieveand people deprecate would not occur, an then the reason for shortening the time of political discussion, preparatory to the choice of a new President and a new Congress, would not exist.

In other words, the Cleveland argument bears quite as strongly against the whole method of Republican government as it does against the method of conducting Presidential campaigns which has hitherto prevailed

Would the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce be better pleased if we had a CASAR, with an obedient Senate at his heels, to rule absolutely

There are now twenty-two trotters with records better than Maud S.'s, Rarus's once peerless time is in a ruck of equal or better rec ords too numerous to mention, and Dexter's and Flora Temple's are swallowed up in a list of performances in which a large part has been played by two-year-olds. Yet we have no two minute trotter. He'll come though.

We are ready to believe that if any unwedded woman desirous of wedlock were to secure a training that would make her as good a cook as Mrs. Roren is, her chances of gaining her desire would be excellent, more especially if she could talk as pleasingly upon cookery as Mrs. Robert talks daily while cooking and while passing things around. Where is there a lone some, hungry, melancholy, and weasel-eyed old baldheaded bachelor who would not surrender his heart and fortune to a spinster who kney how to make his banqueting table the source of daily bliss? Mrs. RORER is the most entertain ing of all the public benefactors now in sight. She ought to have a thousand women in he classes, watching her handiwork and listening to her words.

The Mayor Appoints the Manhattan Day Committee.

Mayor Strong appointed the following Execu tive Committee yesterday to take charge of the arrangements for a proper representation of this city at the Atlanta Fair on Manhattan Day, Nov. 25: George Milmine, Isidor Straus, Thomas F. Gilroy, E. A. McAlpin, H. L. Horton, Samuel Spencer, James Stillman, John H. Inman, E. Lehman, Austin Nichols, Henry Elliott, Col. Daniel Appleton, Albert C. Hail, Samuel W. Fairchild, C. H. Webb, George L. Putnam, George C. Armstrong, Walter Stanton, John Sloane, George C. Clark, E. R. Ladew, Isaac Brokaw, C. H. Tenney, Thomas Williams, Wm. P. Clyde, F. B. Arnold, C. L. Tiffany, William Steinway, A. G. Paine, and John A. McCall.

The committee met yesterday in the Mayor's private office, and elected the Mayor Chairman. Then the Mayor announced the following Chairmen of the various sub-committees: Transportation and Hotel, C. H. Webb; Plan, Scope, and Invitations, E. A. McAlpin; Press, ex-Mayor Gilroy. F. Gilroy, E. A. McAlpin, H. L. Horton, Samue ex-Mayor Gilroy.

Eash Betting on the Two-minute Trotter From the Turf. Field and Farm. Dr. George H. Balley of Maine clings to the opinion

that the two-minute trotter is a thing of the distant future. His friend, Mr. David A. Suell of New Bedof \$100 a side that a horse will trot to a record of 2:00

> A Timely Arrival. From the Post-Express.

A vessel came into New York the other day with cargo of soup. There will be a demand for it after

Plippancy Rebuked. From the Detroit Tribune. Stranger (sarcastically)-I hear you use a knife in

partaking of your water here.

Chicago Man (with dignity)—Possibly some of the lower classes use a kutfe, but everybody who is anyBARRISON INTRODUCED GORDON. The Ex-President Presents the Former Con-

federate to an Audtence. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 1 .- A large audience last night heard Gen. John B. Gordon of Georgia deliver a lecture on the "Last Days of the Con federacy." Gen. Gordon was introduced by ex-

President Harrison who said: "I don't believe that a lecture by Bismarck in the last days of the Franco-Prussian war would be listened to in Paris, but we shall listen to-night, not only without prejudice, but with very reat pleasure, to a lecture from that distinguished soldier and statesman, Gen. Gordon of Georgia. The two conditions are widely different. We have not lost Alsace and Lorraine. We have not lost any territory. We are to-night again a Union of all the States, under one flag oved by all its people. [Applause.] We are

again a Union of all the States, under one flag loved by all its people. [Applause.] We are cherishing no revenge; we are to-night asking only this question of any man: Does he love the Constitution and the flag? [Applause.] And this question our distinguished friend has already doubly answered. [Applause.]

"There was some good accruing from that long and bloody strife and we learned to have a better appreciation of each other. Before the war the South undervalued the North and the North undervalued the South. In that struggle we learned to value each other for what we are worth and to find in each other that courage, that endurance, that devotion to a cause which is characteristic of Americans and made us one in spite of our strife. [Applause.] And not that only, for I shall go through the catalogue, it has given us a magnificent preparation for the next war. [Applause.]

"There was a great deal of discussion during the war, and there has been a great deal of military criticism since, as to the relative advantages possessed by the Confederate and the Union armies. We had ampler war material and larger population. They had interior lines. All of these questions have been discussed. Perhaps we did not have a fair test of who were the better men, but if this country should ever again assemble a great army, and Georgia should charge with Indiana, then we would know, and woe to those that must meet that resistless charge!

"It is a subject of profound gratification and reloicing the every true American that the prejudice and asperity born of the ante-war discussion and of the war itself are being wiped out, and that we are to-day one in our love for this flag, one in our adherence to the Constitution of the United States, and that we present to every foreign foe that threatens us a united, solid, courageous people." [Applause.]

OUR GOOD OFFICES IN CHINA. Japan's Emperor Sends Thanks to His

Great and Good Friend, Grover Cleveland WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 .- Mr. Shinichire Kurine the Japanese Minister, paid a visit to the White House to-day and presented to President Cleve-land an autograph letter from the Emperor of Japan, thanking the President and the Govern ment of the United States for the good office exercised toward bringing about neace between China and Japan. The Emperor of China sen a similar letter of thanks to the President som time ago. Mr. Kurino was presented to the President to-day by Secretary Olney. He was also accompanied by Mr. Kelsheiro Matsui, Sec-retary of the Japanese Legation. The text of the letter follows:

Mutsuhito, by the grace of Heaven Emperor of Japa and scated on the throne occupied by the sam dynasty from time immenoial, to his Excellenc Grover Cleveland, President of the United States

dynasty from time immemorial, to his Excellency Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of Ametrica.

General AND Good Priemes During the war between our empire and that of China, which has now happily been brought to an end by the conclusion of a treaty of peace, the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in China, with your Excellency's gracious permission and acting under your Excellency's gracious permission and acting under your Excellency's gracious permission and acting under your Excellency's was direction, extended their friendly offices to our subjects in China and on many occasions afforded them success and acting under your Excellency's authorization, provided the way whereby China was able to approach directly our Government on the subject of prace, and it was through the facilities afforded by those two representatives for direct reciprocal communication between the facilities afforded by those two representatives for direct reciprocal communication between the facilities afforded by those two representatives for direct reciprocal communication between the facilities afforded by those two representatives for direct reciprocal communication between the facilities afforded by those two representatives for direct reciprocal communication between the facilities afforded by those two representatives for direct reciprocal communication between the facilities afforded by those two representatives for direct two between the facilities afforded by those two regressions for the definitive tea observed to see ellest were vices in the interest of peace were performed left mobiling to be desired.

And we make this opportunity to express to your Excellency our lich appreciation of those acts on the part of your Excellency, as well as on the part of your Excellency as well as on the part of your first and hardships of the war, and finally to promote the successful issue of the negotiations for friendship and good neighborhood which happily unite our two countries.

We assure your Excellen

THEODORE W. DWIGHT'S ESTATE

The Administrators Sue the Hon. E. B. Buikley to Recover on a \$5,000 Note. WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 1.-The case of Mary B. O. Dwight and another, as administra tors of the estate of Theodore W. Dwight, against the Hon. Edward R. Bulkley is on trial here pefore Justice Vann and a jury in the Circuit Court. Carter, Hughes & Dwight of New York city are attorneys for the plaintiff, and Daniel G. Griffin counsel. The Hon. A. E. Kilby of

G. Griffin counsel. The Hon. A. E. Kilby of Carthage is attorney of record for the defendant and Watson M. Regers counsel.

The late Theodore W. Dwight was a leading member of the New York Bar Association, was President of the Columbia Law College, was once a Commissioner of the Court of Appeals, and was a member of the Countifuctional Convention of 1867. He was the owner of an iron furnace at Clinton, Onelds county, in company with Irwin T. Williams. They organized a stock company for manufacturing iron. Dwight and Williams could not agree, and concluded to take in a third man and give him the balance of power, so that he could stand between the two principal partners. They procured Mr. Bulkley to appear to buy 500 shares of the stock of each and give his note for that amount to each of them, so the defence claims, Mr. Bulkley took the stock and gave his notes. Mr. Dwight died about eighteen months ago. Among his papers were found the certificates of stock issued to Mr. Bulkley and the \$5,000 note. The administrators now bring this suit against Mr. Bulkley to recover on the note. The defence is want of consideration for the note and fraud.

VOTE FOR CANAL IMPROVEMENT. An Appent to Electors in Behalf of This Momentous Proposition.

The autonomy of the State canals is such that fail are to secure popular approval of the pending meas ure providing for their immediate betterment will be exceptionally detrimental, inasmuch as the rein statement before the people of the question, in th event of its present defeat, can only be attained after prolonged delay.

The position which the main canals occupy as inte mediaries between the great lakes and tidewater makes the contingency referred to a matter of grave concern, especially at this juncture, when, under the promises of inventive appliances for facilitati traffic thereon, their rehabilitation on progressi lines is seemingly about to be realized. The diligence with which the diversion of traffic

from this to other Atlantic scaports has been and is still carried on, the constantly narrowing conditions of trade and traffic incident to competition in business, the requirement of equitable transportation rate for the cheapened productions of the soil, made a largely as the result of excessive competition abroad and the imperative demand of the manufacturer for cheap transport for the raw material used and th product thereof to be again interchanged, have cre ated, in the evolution of time, a field of usefulness for these artificial waterways, somewhat changed per-haps in the purposes which in the first instance prompted their construction, but, nevertheless, making them now more than ever before necessary to the maintenance of the State's prosperity and the upholding of the commercial supremacy of this city. This conclusion, arrived at after closer examin of the commercial environment, its opportunities and equities than obtains in the case of persons no in constant touch with the current operations trade and traffic, prompts the undersigned, even the risk of scenning presumption, in thus urging upon every voter, on Tuesday next, not to forget or fall to mak use of the separate ballot to be provided when by to signify his approval or dissent to the Canal Is provement referendum. No conscientions elector de-strous of promoting the prosperity of the Empire State, or who is interested in the growth and welfare of New York city, Brooklyn, or contiguous locality an, we feel assured, do otherwise than vote "Yes" or

HENRY D. McCORD. President New York Produce Exchange. VERNON C. BROW President Maritims Association of the Port of Net York.

DARWIN R JAMES, President New York Board of Trade and Transport

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: It is untrue that

the works cited in this day's few on the above theme are "standard" authorities for Catholics on similar satisfacts. ut'sets.

I am not aware that your Catholic readers are in lead of information on the subject, and must decline on notice further communications thereon.

New York, Oct. 31, 1982. High Flattart.

I. H. S.

Don't run the risk of your Cold getting well of itself—you may thereby drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent tendency, which may give you years of trouble. Better cure your Cold at once with the help of Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant a good healing medicine for all Coughs, Sore Lungs and Throat—440.

THE HORRORS OF TREBISOND. another Description by Eyewitnesses of

the Massacre Eyewitnesses of the recent disturbances in Trebizond have written descriptions of the scenes to a New Yorker in sympathy with the Armenian movement. Parts of their letters

follow: "The excitement in Trebizond began about Oct. 2, when an attempt was made on the life of the ex-Vali of Van. He was shot and wounded be an Armenian revolutionist, who has not yet been captured, and is supposed by the Government to be concealed somewhere in the city On Friday night, Oct. 4, there were extensive movements of armed men on the streets. A about 11 o'clock they seemed to disperse, and nothing especially worthy of mention occurred through the night. On Saturday, Oct. 5, the excitement in town was very intense. The Consuls had a consultation, and, going in a body to the Vali, earnestly pressed him to arrest those who were exciting the people to acts of our-

rage. The Vall declined to do so, but promised in his own way to do the right thing.

"Until Monday, Oct. 7. matters seemed to be quieting down, when an incident stirred up the excitement anew. On the previous Friday quieting down, when an incident stirred up the excitement anew. On the previous Friday night the son of a leading Turk of the town was wounded on the street, some say by one of his companions, others by an Armeniau whom he was trying to arrest. On Monday he died, and the funeral revived the excitement in an intensified form, and loud and many were the threats of massacre that night, and hundreds of the Armenians rushed to places of safety. threats of massacre that night, and hundreds of the Armenians rushed to places of safety. Nothing occurred, perhaps on account of the rain. The next morning, Oct. 8, all discressed in the hope that the danger was past. Men went to their shops, and were encouraged to open them as they had not done for two or three previous days. Suddenly, like we clap of thunder in a clear sky, the thing began at about 11 A. M. yesterday. Unsuspecting peo-ple walking along the streets were shot down ruthlessly. Men standing or sitting at their shop doors were instantly dropped with bullets through their heads or hearts. Their aim was deadly, and I have heard of no wounded men, Some were slashed with swords until life was sxilnet.

Some were cased as the control of th

but more often single shots from near and distant points, the crashing in of doors, and the thud, thud of tword blows sounded on our ears. Then the sound of musketry died away and the work of looting began. Every shop of an Armenian in the market was gutted, and the victors in this cowardly and brutal war glutted themselves with the spoils."

A correspondent in Constantinople comments upon the above as follows:

"The estimate of killed is lower than the truth. The Turks have ravaged the Armenian villages above Trebizond, and how far the thing has acread is not yet known. Men just in from Trebizond say that 1,500 have been killed in the villages, but this cannot be other than guesswork. Even here in the city we do not know at the end of two weeks exactly how many were killed here. The number is probably rather over than under 200. An affair very similar to that at Trebizond occurred the same day at Ak Hissar, the second station beyond Adabazar, on the Anatolia railway, and about 100 miles from Constantinople. There about fifty Armenians were killed."

AITACKING THE HUCKLEBERRY. Hearing on the Aldermen's Resolution to Revoke the Franchise.

The Aldermen's Committee on Railroads held a public hearing yesterday on Alderman Hall's esolution to revoke the franchise of the Union Railway Company or Huckleberry road. James R. Angel said that under the law incorporating the Union Railway Company, chapter 340, Laws of 1892, the company got authority to build twenty-nine miles of street railroad without having to pay any compensation to the city until it made \$1,700 a day, gross receipts, and then only one per cent. It was specifically freed from all the provisions of the Cantor act of 1884, whereby a franchise had to be sold at public auction, which requires the successful ompany to pay three per cent. of the gross receipts for the first five years and five per cent. thereafter, and to pave the roadway between the tracks and for two feet on either side. Last of all, the law allowed the Union Railway Com-

of all, the law allowed the Union Railway Company to consolidate with any other company, which consolidation would free the absorbed company from the obligations of the Cantor act.

"By this act," said Mr. Angel, "the taxpayers have been made to pay \$650,000 for paving, and the city has received no compensation whatever. The Union Railway Company has established a monopoly, and intends to keep every other company out of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards. But a month after this law was passed another was passed, section 676, Laws of 1892, which makes it mandatory that such a franchise shall be sold at public auction. That provision was in existence at the time the application for the franchise was made to the Board of Aldermen by the Union Railway Company and at the time of the passage of the resolution granting the franchise."

passage of the resolution granting the franchise."
Others spoke against the Huckleberry Company, and then Prof. Collin, for the company, said that he didn't propose to argue the law there, as it was a matter for the courts. The charter had been carefully drawn, and the one per cent. of \$1.700 gross receipts for a day was a fair compensation. At present the company paid nothing, but next year it would be in a condition to pay something. Gov. Flower, Prof. Collin said, had fixed this rate of compensation after a very careful calculation.

after a very careful calculation. SUNBEAMS.

-Connecticut's apple crop this fall is the largest in a number of years.

—A perfectly white squirrel, with pink eyes, was

-A lynx weighing forty pounds was shot in a main street, near the centre of the city, of San Diego, Cal. a few days ago. -Herring were never so plentiful off the Massa chusetts coast as this year, and the catch so far has

caught by a hunter near South Windham Conn. a

few days ago.

been phenomenally large.

—Only one woman in ten in Massachusetta have availed themselves of the privilege of registering to vote this year—about 26,000 in all.

-Gray squirrels are scarce in Vermont this fall, though there is a plentiful crop of nuts. Partridges and other game are plentiful there.

—An Indian baseball team, made up of boys from the Indian school, beat the High School boys of

Phoenix, A. T., by a score of 36 to 5 last week.

— There was a railroad wreck at Canterbury, N. H.,
the other day in which 4,900 dozen eggs were smashed and scattered all over the adjoining landscape

One hundred and thirty-five car loads of tea was discharged from one ship at Tacoma last week. The vessel had aboard \$2,000,000 worth of cargo from the -Social dances have displaced church fairs as a seans of raising money for the Sunday schools in El Toro, Orange county, Cal. It's a boid departure but is popular and successful.

-Part of the cruel and unusual punishment urged against her husband as ground for a divorce by a roman of San José, Cal., is that he threw her nice out of the window and made her visitors enter the hou

by the back door.

-Residents of Clinton, Me., held a "competitive hunt" the other day, dividing their forces into two sides composed of an even number of hunters, the side getting the most game to win the contest. Only skunks were to count. One side captured seventyfour skunks during the day, and the other side brought in fifty-six. Usually at a compositive hunt everything counts, and it is a sorry time for the chickens and cows.

-Northern Michigan is swamped under a phenomenal crop of potatoes, and instead of the good crop bringing good times it has brought severe loss to very many farmers. Nothing like the present abundance was ever known before, and there is absolutely no market for potatoes there to day. Many farmers put all their money into potatoes this year, and are in hard straits now because, while having realized &

landsome crop, they can't realize anything on it. -Fifteen hundred sea otter skins were brought to be traders by Alaska Indians this year, according to the traders by Alaska Indians this year, according to the estimate of a trader just returned to Scattle. Purs of bears and foxes aggregating many thousand dollars in value were also brought in. He says Alaska's wealth in furs is very great, and in many regions yet practically untouched. The tract between Cook niet and the Yukon, he says, produces the finest furs n the world, and only one or two white men have

ever been in there.

-Discouraging reports about the gold fields in Alaska have been brought down from that region recently by unsuccessful miners, but every once in a while some one turns up with the other side of the situation. Last week Peter Wyberg arrived in San Francisco from the Yukon River, bringing with him \$45,000 in gold dust, the result of two years' work in the diggings at Forty-mile River. He says the unsuc-cessful miners are mostly from Cook's Inlet, and he doesn't think much of the reported big gold finds in

-Gold strikes of wonderful richness are reported to have been made in several parts of British Columbia n the last week or two. At Elburn, a few miles from in the last week or two. At Elburn, a rew mues from Vancouver, a man boring for water in a lot adjoining the Methodist church strock quantities of flake gold 260 feet below the surface. He galloped into West-minster and staked his claim, and returned to prospect. His find ran nearly \$21 an ounce. It is be-lieved he struck the bed of an old river, and prospects are being made all over the neighborhood. All strikes are reported from Cariboo county and from houth enal, twenty-five mines of excell ing been recently opened in the latter region.